By Harry Furniss.

E OFTEN hear it stated that there

Salisburys or Harcourts coming to the

front. Of course, that opinion is an ab-

surd one. The man in the street who

holds it is altogether wrong; he forgets

that the same thing has been said over

and over again in former epochs, when,

for instance, the late "G. O. M." was a

Tory, when Beaconsfield was "young Disraeli," when Salisbury was "Cecil" of the

Standard and when Sir William Harcourt

was "Historicus" of the Times. Men always crop up to fill the places of

hose departed. I recollect having a chat,

who retired from a world hardly less im-

is a dearth of coming clever men

in Parliament, that we have no

Gladstones of Beaconsfields, no

The Salt Lake Tribune.

'silent Reaper's Harvest of the Great

in the Work of

the World It

Will be hard

to Fill

H. N. Churton (Nassau), Archbishop El-der, Cardinal Mocenni,

Philanthropy-10.

Col. A. E. W. Goldsmid, Theodore Herzl, Louis Fleischmann, Benjamin Perkins, James R. Colgate, Dr. William Latham, Victor Benke, Dr. Hermann Baer, Sir Henry Stephenson, Edna Dow Cheyney.

Education-14.

Science-22.

Literature-26.

and suicide and illness to is ends. Death has in 1904 reaped The necrology of the Year his harvest. As the months have Just Closed Bears the sed, first one nation and then an has seen called behind the scenes names of 262 Men and fgure which had stood well to the Women, Foremost in of her stage; now this profession that craft has seen its work laid Cheir Varied Callper as some foremost disciple has across into the Great Beyond. ings, Whose Places the deaths in January of those Me Generals, Longstreet and Gorgal of that Princess Bonsparte, who that the era of the first Napoleon resent day history, on through the to the deaths of Cardinal Mocenni ident Drown of Lehigh univerged "Val" Prinsep, the artist, in the menth's closing days, a roll of PROFILE NAMES AND DEED FORMING 2 NOW TOURS AT NO. 2 NOW TOURS AT NO. 2 NOW TOURS AND THE PASSING OF SUCH

M Smaley, Lafeadlo Herne, Wil-ferno-Harcourt, Count Von Wai-Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau, An-protak, George Frederick Watts, Jokal, William C. Whitney and Fishely Hone

protak, George Frederick Watta, Jokal, William C. Whitney and Frishle Hoar.

To a land but has heard the cold to the scythe of the grim reaper care the erasure from the roster living of some name new ancient stry, now new though honorable in large of today. In this country there is 12 such deaths, with sixty in ind ar even score in Germany, a has lost citteen, Russia and Austach, and Italy four. One finds is panele names on the long roll, Spanish, three Belgian and three willed in Canada and the United of Colombia, Venezuela und Peru, and Foland, South Africa and the islands, at least one of the countemposit citizens has been carried into long rest. at long rest.

archs of Title and of S S S.

in literature: Parke God-Hollingshead in fournal-ert and Janauschek in the ore Heral and Edva Dow Charter Manthropy. The complete

Loyalty and Nobility-14.

cu Mathilde Bonaparie, the Duke schola Count Joachim Murat. Boolha of Lippe, Frederick of Doches of Alba, Isabella II. of tomer Sultan Morad V., Princess Weinar, Infanta Maria of Spain, Mary of Baden, King George of Frince Herbert Bismarck, Grand Frederick of Mechienburg-Strelltz.

Men of Affairs-O.

ath of Allairs—G.

Mr Wright, James J. Belden, W.

22. Morton McMichael. Edward

13. Samuel R. Callaway, Levi Z.

John Field. William Welghiman,

13. Lemp. A. W. Colgate, William

13. Henry W. Oliver, W. R.

James Statis Forbes, Ashbel P.

14. Marcler, John Lowber Welsh,

15. W. Pach, Col. H. P. Lillibridge.

folities and Diplomacy-28.

allies and Diplomacy—28.

a Bushnell, Charles Foster, Lord is Loftes, Matthew Stanley Quay, de Lome, "Gom Paul" Kruger, alsowitch von Plevbe, James T. George G. Vest, John H. Kinkead, Lower, Robert H. McLane, George E. Charles Denby, Marcus Alonzo, M. Jones, Robert E. Pattison, C. Fayne, Alonzo B. Cornell, E. Schlessen, George Friship Hoar, C. Fayne, Alonzo B. Cornell, E. Szals, Hugh Smith Thompson.

Amy and Navy—36.

Army and Navy-36.

Army and Navy—36.

Town Gordon, Guilliaums Lebrain, in Beganstere, Admiral Charles and Little County on Walder-Cominander W. E. Sewell, Riest-J. A. Greer, Gen. T. E. Howard, Count Keller, Vice-Admiral Wita-Ga, Tamaguchi, James Long-diniral Sir Henry Koppel, Com-P. Bandall, Sir Arthur Palmer, but, Sir Robert Molyneaux, Gen. Longa, Gen. Hobrikoff, Rear-Addiran, Gen. Hobrikoff, Rear-Admirander Ods. Count Kawa-Cominander Ods. Count Kawa-Count Kawa-C

The Bench and Bar-14.

N. Boves, Edward Shippen, Dale, Abner McKinley, W. F. siles Learned (New York), was Henry T. Thurber, Steven-Charleton T. Lewis, Judge Up-Judge, Kirk, Hawes, Emanuel Channesy F. Black.

The Church-16.

Underwood Dudley, the Rev. Wan, Joseph A Seiss, Moneig-Bishop Riding (Southwell) Lymer, Bishop Verhaegen, Dr. Str. Polynoper, Delta Polynoper

The Stage-14

Robert Taber, Frederic W. Sanger, Laura Joyce Bell, Wilson Barrett, Mamle Gilroy, "Dan" Leno, Francesca Janauschek, "Dan" Daly, Nellie Farren, John Coloman, Marie Laurent, "Milt" G. Barlow, Isadoro Rush, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert

Music-10.

Edouard Lassen, Louisa Pyne, Cheva-ller August Wiegand, Rudolph Henning Ir. Ernest Jedlizka, Antoinette Sterling Gerard F Cobb, Emma Babnigg, Pan An-tonian Dvorak, Edouard Hansilch.

Miscellaneous-8.

George Francis Train. A Cass Cantield. Samuel H. Pine. William Renshaw, J. Malcolm Forbes. Paul Aumont, Frederic E. Nesmith, George L. Watson. By this counting the military and naval professions—as, indeed, was to have been expected in a year marked by its wars and insurrections—have lost the greatest number of notable figures, thirty-six. The other two main branches of the public service, diplomacy and politics, have together lost twenty-eight, with life's other callings following in order: Literature, 25, science, 12, affairs, 29, art, 18, the church, 16, education and the drama, law and noblitty. It each, journalism, 12; music and philanthropy, 10 each, and 8 others "scattering".

July and August combined must stand as the most fatal months in 1294, thirty-nine of the world's greater ones dying in the former month and thirty-one in the latter. The joint record of January and February, the period of the twolve-month to stand noxt, includes fifty-eight names. The month of June seems to have been "safest," with but thirteen deaths.

The Matter of "Mere Years." George Francis Train, A. Cars Cantleld, amuel H. Pine, William Renshaw, J.

The Matter of "Mere Years."

Dean Francis Wayland, Lord Bray-brook, Prof. C. E. Beecher, James War-ren Sunderland, Prof. C. W. Shields, Prof. Daniel Fiske, President Thomas N. Drown, Karl von Zittel, Provost George Salmon, Alexander S. Murray, Dr. Lem-uel Moss, Prof. George Rirla, Dr. Samuel Curtiss, Prof. W. Paxton. The Matter of "Mere Years."

The oldest of these who now have gone to join the "mignty dead" was the Rev. Byron Alden, the "Nester of Methodism," who, in May, had passed his 57th milestone. Not quite a year younger was Dr. R. A. Philippi, Germany's famous naturalist, while Cardinal Celesia, the ofdest rember of the sacred college, and Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, who here the effectionate title of the "Grand Old Man of England's Fleet," were each of them 5. Four others in their 39's were Samuer Smiles and the Earl of Devon (22). William Weightman, the largest individual real estate holder in the United States (51), and James Warren Sunderland (31), who had founded the first of the world's colleges intended exclusively for women. At the other end of the roll fall two names whose bearers were yet in their twentless: Richard Voorhees Risley, the author, and the pretty little Infanta of Spain, Maria de Las Mercedes.

Of all the ages between these extremes, nine of those on the death roll were in their thirties, fourteen in their fortles, and forty-one in their fifties. The eighties, with forty-four, stand near to this last, and the period between skry and eighty seems to be most fatal; seventy-one of the year's dead were in their sixties and seventy-three were in the decade opened by the Biblical three score and ten. Science—22.

Ferdinand von Mannlicher, Emfl A. Schweinitz, Sir Henry Sleveking, Sir Henry Thompson, Etienne Jules Marcy, Dr. Isaac Roberts, Prof. Anton Drasche, Jacob H. Studer, Prof. Friedrich Ratzel, Sir Frederick Bateman, Benjamin P. Everhart, Rufus Bianchard, James P. Lee, F. M. MacMahon, Henry M. Stanley, Dr. R. A. Philippi, Dr. W. A. Pryor, Joseph Weimer, Sir William Banks, Sir John Simon, Nells Finsen.

Jean Leon Gerome, Josef Hoffman, Erskine Nicol, Richard S. Greenough, Franz von Lenbuch, Caesar Decock, Robert Crannell Minor, Frederick Goodall, 'Val' Prinsen, Robert Gordon Hardle, Erastus Dow Palmer, Madam Herbelin, Vassilt Voressteingin, George Frederick Watte, John Rogers, James Archer, F. August Bartoldi, Gen. di Cesnola. Literature—26.

Elizabeth Wormley Latimer, Karl Emil Franzes, Sir Leslie Stephen, Richard Voorhees Risley, "Adfrondack" Murray, Samuel Smiles, Edgar Fawcett, Augustus C. Buell, Laurence Hutton, Anton Chekhev, Col. Prentiss Ingraham, Lafcadle Herne, Mrs. Kate Chepin, Hermann E. von Holst, Canon Ainger, Sir Edwin Arnold, Gny Whetmore Carlyle, Julian Sturgis, "Grace Greenwood," Maurus Jokal, Theophile Gautier (Files), Celia Logan Connelly William MeLeman, W. Davenport Adams, John Fester Kirk, Mrs. Isabella B. Hishop.

client and modern plans one who reads the trary notwithstanding, one who reads the names of those who died during the year which closed yesterday cannot but wonder who are the men and women who are to fill the places left vacant.

W. J. PRICE Parke Godwin, Hippolyte Marinoni, Ni-kolai Mikhaliovski, Adolph Schwarzbann, Lewis Eizel, Maurice-Phillips, Clement

Strange Career

Journalism-12.

WASHINGTON C. H. O. Dec. 31 -So far as known, no horse that ever held the world's record as a pacer had a more remarkable career than that which distinguishes "Blind Tom," who, for more than two years, was the fastest pacer in the world, his record being 2:1214, which was made while he was the property of Steve Phillips of Washington C. H., the veteran turfman.

Phillips came into possession of the bundle of speed,"
famous horse in the following peculiar manner. One day, in 1879, Morgan Fudge of Bellbrook, Greens county, son of the later Judge Fudge, in company vith Gideon Mills, drove into the vilage of Spring Valley, in the same ounty, driving a poor, disapidated old

The horse was little else than a bun ile of bones and rough hair, and the fury with which the men were forcing e old horse along through the streets the village aroused the indignation the people who are always looking fter the interests of the dumb brute and the result was that Fudge and Mills were arrested for cruelty to an-

imals and fast driving.
They were arraigned before Justice Joseph G. Gest, the village squire, who is now postmaster at Washington C. H., and the two men were fined \$5 each

for violating the law.

They had no money but did the next best thing. They offered the old horse which they had driven into town as se-

urity for costs.

The animal was so near the end of life when he landed in Spring Valley that Justice Gest did not consider him that Justice test on hot consider worth \$10. The men finally secured their release by putting up the cash, and the old horse, whose life was almost despaired of, was turned out on the roadside, where he nipped the grass to the roadside, where he nipped the grass to the roadside. in the fence corners for several days

Finally, Steve Phillips, who was at that time in business at Xenia, heard of the condition of things and Fudge offered to sell him the old horse for \$18. Steve was a horseman himself, and he knew something of the breeding

of the animal true that he was bony and covered with scars, but as long as there is life there is hope, and Steve thought that he might be able to develop some-thing of speed in him. He was blind in both eyes, but his limbs were sound and his wind was perfect.

Gave Him a Name.

Immediately after purchasing horse, the new owner gave him the name of "Sleepy Tom," but somehow the people preferred to call him "Blind Tom," and throughout his eventful career on the American turf he went by

the latter name # Steve at once entered upon the task
Steve at once entered upon the task
of getting his old bunch of bones in
condition for the race track. The peocondition for the race track of that old
sle laughed at the idea of that old
sle laughed at the idea of that old And Hole (Rochester). Bishop but as it is not the clothes that make once in 30 seconds.

he mun, neither is it the looks that

make the horse.

As soon as "Blind Tom" became strong enough he was placed in train-

strong enough he was placed in trainlog, and it did not take many trips
around the track to convince the experienced eye of his new owner that
he had a diamond in the rough.
Soon he had him ready to enter in
the races near home, and, the first race
in which the horse was entered was at
Jamestown, which at that time had one
of the Jamestown, which at that time had one of the big agricultural fairs of the

ve find Lold George. Winston Churchill,

201. Seeley, and others, who are at presnt making themselves conspicuous, yet
re of no use whatever to the caricaturist,
f only a man, with one-fifth of the abilty of these, but with in addition a really
unny eccentric appearance, would spring
up, the caricaturist would seen make him
ar more famous than any one of them.
After all, Parliament is the theater of
olitics, and no theater will ever succeed
f the cast of the play is uninteresting.
The words of the plece may be all that
hey should be, but if the characters are
out characteristic—in other words, if their
make-up be not good—the interest will

102. This was the first time that the old horse ever had an opportunity to show his speed alongside of olther fast movers on a regular race track, but he made good, and there wasn't a competitor in the race who didn't look like 'thirty cents' when Tom led them all a block. He was blind and bony, but as some one said of him, "he was a

Showed Chicago Folks.

The next race in which the old fellow was entered was at Greenfield, Highland county. Here he made a recin July, 1879, at Chicago, after Tom had been entered in all the races of the grand circuit for that year, that the great horse showed what kind of stuff

e was really made of.
It was at that time that he beat the world's record, pacing a mile in the marvelous time of 2:12%, and it was two years before another horse was discovered which was able to take the eners from Tom.

Tom won world-wide fame. He was entered in twenty races in the grand circuit, and won all but four of them, sixteen of the number being placed to his credit. Two years later the world's record was lost by Tom, and held by Little Brown Jug, for some time there

Within less than two years after Steve Phillips had paid Morgan Fudge \$18 for Tom, the former was offered \$8000 for him. This figure he declined. but in 1879 Phillips sold the horse to J. U. Dell of Fox River, Wis, for \$6000. An idea of the wonderful work done by Tom that year may be formed from the fact that he paced two races Hartford, Conn., finishing the last the second day, and at 5 o'clock that evening he was placed aboard an express car and shipped to Albany, N. Y., where he raced the next afternoon.

That same night he was started by express for Minucapolis, a flerce trip. He arrived here at 10 a.m., and that afternoon he was started in a race and yon it. Such performances as this were common in the turf life of Tom Phillips was asked the other day for his opinion as to how fast he thought Tom could go in these days of fast tracks and bikes, and he answered, "Were Tom at his best today he would

He had the power to go, and he knew how to use that power. "He was one of the most wonderful horses that the world has ever known, considering what he passed through. After I sold him I made the rounds of the big race courses with him for his new owner, who was always given a guarantee of from \$500 to \$1000 just to enter him in a race or place him on exhibition. He paced a quarter for me

step off a mile in two minutes or less.

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Political Caricature.

Prime Minister once said of Mr. Gould: that at the present moment he was "the greatest asset of the party" he worked for so well.

If one agrees with that opinion, then one must admit that it is not the politician that makes the caricaturist, but the caricaturist that makes the politician. Fortunately for the Liberals, Mr. Chamberlain is too obviously a subject for caricature to be left alone. It would, he confesses, be "flying in the face of Providence if he forebore." That is a piece of luck for the Liberals. There is no one of any importance on the other side that Providence has specially endowed with features so irresistible to the political caricaturist as those of Mr. Chamberlain.

Coal Inspector Makes His Report

a short time ago, with a great public man who was in no way connected with Parliament-I refer to the late "Rall-way King," James Statt Forbes, Output for 1904 Is 198,904 Less Than for the Preceding Year.

> Office of Gomer Thomas, State Coal Mine Inspector of the State of Utah .-Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 31, 1904.-To His Excellency, Governor of the State of Utah.-Sir:-In compliance with the requirements of the act of March 14, 1901, relative to the Mine Inspector's report of the coal and hydro-carbon mines and mining, I have the honor to submit to you the ninth annual report of this de-

The statistical report has been so arranged as to accord with the calendar ranged as to accord with the calendar year, and that part which is devoted to the inspection of the mines extends from December 31, 1903, to December 31, 1904. It contains tables and statistics show-ing the location, total number of tons of coal mined, number of days work, num-ber of employees, number of accidents and the number of pounds of powder used.

liament—I refer to the late "Railway King," James Statt Forbes, who retired from a world hardly less important that the world of politics, a world of which he was the scknowledged high administrator for many years. He said to me: "You know, my dear fellow, I am frightfully disappointed. My chagrin is greater than I can express. When I retired from public life I thought the world would come to an end, it could not possibly go on without John Statt Forbes at his post. But to my surprise it goes on just the same."

And so it is in the political world. The Parliamentary machine goes on just the same now as it did when its general manager was a Beaconsfield or a Gladatone; and so it will when your Balfours, your Roseberya, your Bannermans and Asquitts retire. But the man in the street finds it difficult of realize this. He still says that we have no public men equal to those we had in the last decade. Rightly or wrongly, he has got that into his head without knowing how he got it there.

Shail I enlighten him? It is simply because the present batch of leading politicians are not good subjects for caricature, while the men I have mentioned above were. They became known to the man in the street not so much by reason of their diplomacy or by their public works, but by their caricatures. Alasi at the present there is a dearth, not so much of clover men, but of comic-looking men. We will pass over Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlian; where are the others?

Lord Rosebery has written a life of the great Napoleon, and, as an appendix, he devoted several pages to extracts from the opinions of those who knew, or wrote about Lord Rosebery himself will be subjected to a like compliment by other appreciative compliers in the future. But what can they have to say of Lord Rosebery in the firm of the character sketcher to seles upon, unless, perhapa, they can satisfy their requirements with a boylish face, a glassy, dull eye, an unexpressive mount and the 'harmald' collars. As for the out-anfi-out caricaturist, to him Lord Rosebery is and the number of pounds or powers used.

The amount of coal produced during the year 1994 was 1,68,774 short tons, which is 198,904 tons less than the previous year.

The reason for this diminution in the output of coal is that, owing to the strike of 1992, two-thirds of the miners employed in the coal mines in 1994 had never worked in coal mines before, and they had to learn the business, how to mine the product and take care of themselves. It readily can be seen that this lessening of the production doubled the work of the mine officials and the Mine Inspector in keeping the mines in a safe condition and in guarding against accidents.

ilp.
The caricaturist is having a very poor treest in the political field at present, set familiar annuals as Mr. Labouchere, frommy" Bowles, and the Irish Member e stale and unprofitable. In their places a find Lold George, Winston Churchill, a Seeley, and others, who are at present

of the mine officials and the Mine Inspector in keeping the mines in a safe condition and in guarding against accidents.

The amount of coke produced was 185.607 short tons. The number of employees in and about the coal mines is 255 and the number employed in the hydro-carbon mines is 186.

The average amount of coal produced feer man in and about the coal mines was 705 short tons.

The number of fatalities for every thousand men employed was four. The amount of coal mined for each life lost was 173,697 short tons. The amount of fatalities for every thousand men employed was four. The amount of coal mined for each life lost was 173,697 short tons. The amount of black powder used was 207,254 pounds and the amount of giant powder used was 20,999 pounds. The State produced coal to the value of \$2,345,961.

I cordially commend the manner not only with which the operators have furnished me with an account of their productions, but with which they have otherwise assisted me in my labors, and complied with all suggestions which the duties of my position required me to make to them.

A few of the large producers have with commendable forethought and sagacity begun and continued the operation of their properties upon intelligent and scientific methods, and their reward is apparent, not only in their prosent output, but in the present condition and future capacities of their great properties.

The present immense production and ultimate possibilities of the great metalliferous miner in Utah are matters of common knowledge and every-day talk.

There are comparatively few, even of our own citizens, who appreciate the extent and value of our coal and hydrocarbon deposits. Indeed, we can scarcely comprehend the vast possibilities which a judicious appropriation of our great material advantages insures.

With the production of this great wealth, the utilizing of our lackhausthle from deposits and the economical production of our metalliferous ores, all depend in a greater or less degree upon our coal fields. Who can measure not characteristic—in other words. It their make-up be not good—the laterest will fag.

I have been asked to mention which men I like to caricature. That would have been an easy question to answer ten years ago, but, if I am to confine myself to politicians, almost an impossible one to reply to now. For, with the exception of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, there happens to be no one on the political stage, who looks the part, from the caricaturist's point of view Mr. Asquith, who it is generally supposed will be the ratir's point of view Mr. Asquith, who it is generally supposed will be the ratir's point of view Mr. Asquith, who it is generally supposed will be the ratir's point of view Mr. Asquith, who it is generally supposed will be the ratir's point of view Mr. Asquith. What is bright, amusing, easily drawn face, but one of little use to the caricaturist. A most excellent caricature of him was sublished this year in Vanity Fair, drawn by Mr. Leslie Ward. But although one admired its subtlety, it did not make one alough, as many others from the sub-lect was funder. The fact is now that Sir William Harcourt has forever left the scene of his political triumphs, there is no really good subject for the caricaturist except Mr. Chamberlain, and no one succeeds better with him than Mr. F. C. Gould, It is to be regretted that Mr. Gould only shows one side of Mr. Chamberlain—he fails to give both sides—as I claim to have done with Mr. Gladstone in the past—and with these great political men I carlcature at the present.

I have confessed, apropos of caricaturing Mr. Gladstone, that A caricaturist as an artistle contortionist. He is grotesque for effect. A contortionist twists and distorts himself to cause amusement, but he is by nature straight of limb and a student of grace before he can contort his body in burlesque of the "human form livine." Thus also it is with the caricaturists and his pencil. The good points of him subject must be plainly apparent to him before he can twist his study into the grotesque for hi cars inside of the mines is strictly for-bidden, unless the place where said oil or grease is used is thoroughly cleaned at least once every day to prevent the accumulation of waste oil or grease on the roads or in the drains at that point. Not more than one barrel of lubricating oil shall be permitted in the mine at any one time. Only a pure animal or pure cotton-seed oil, or oils that shall be as free from smoke as pure animal or pure ating purposes in any mine. Any per-on found knowingly using explosive or

cotton-seed oil, shall be used for huminating purposes in any mine. Any person found knowingly using explosive or impure oil, contrary to this section, shall be prosecuted as provided for in section is of coaling mining laws of Utah.

My reason for the abova suggestion is that men employed in the mines are allowed to use exployed oils, or what we term black oil, as there is no law to prevent it. By using the above oil the air in the mines becomes poisonous to the health of the miners. The air in our mines becomes vitlated by the unnecessary use of powder for the blasting of coal, as in some of our large mines. They are shooting and using powder in one hour after they start to work on the shift, so there is only about one hour in the day that they can see the face, roof and sides of their working places. The other seven hours their places are so smoky that they cannot see the roof nor tell when the rock becomes dangerous. The above mines which I speak of are using from \$5.000 to 115,000 pounds of powder per year, so it makes it impossible to keep the air in these mines clear from smoke. We have at present three to four times the amount of air in these mines that the law calls for, and still we have our mines full of smoke. Furthermore, we have two-thirds more actionate in these mines that do the shooting at any time of the day than we do where the company has a rule that all the shooting must be done after the men are all out of the mine. To comply with the above I would suggest that you give more power to the Staks Inspector, the amendment to read as follows: Whenever ment, on behalf of a political party, which has never been appreciated, and has yet to learn the force of what an ex-

sublime should be some convert it into ri-ded so that he can convert it into ri-sulous, and without the aid of serious nice it is impossible for him fully to nice it is impossible for him fully to

And so I held that there are two polit-

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF SALT LAKE CITY

The Commercial club of Salt Lake City was organized February 11, 1902, under a call sent out by Gov. Heber M. Wells to one hundred prominent business men of the city. It started with fifty-five charter members, all residents. Today the club has 350 restdent and seventy non-resident members. During the year 1904 the net gain in membership was about one hundred. It was the intention when the club was organized to expend \$3000 in the equipment of quarters, but the original idea grew until now more than \$20,000 has been expended for this pur-

The club has met with marked success from the start. In addition to providing a common meeting-place for business and professional men, where valuable acquaintances are formed and questions of mutual interest may be discussed under the most favorable auspices, the club as an organization has proven invaluable to the community in taking up matters of public interest, pursuing intelligent investigations and upon the findings made presenting recommendations which are always of unommon weight.

As a matter of fact, no public ques-tion of importance has arisen in the last few years in which the Commercial club has not taken an active part.
Its policy is to thoroughly investigate and discuss questions from the standpoint of every interest before reaching a conclusion, and then avoiding interference with legislative bodies further

than the making of suggestions.

While the club has no power to enforce its conclusions except by the creation of public sentiment, it has won a reputation for conservatism and fair-ness and the going to the bottom of questions which guarantees the utmost respect for its recommendations and which gives it an influence of untold

With much of the club's work of a public character the public is familiar, but a great deal of work has been done so quictly that little has been heard of it on the outside, there being always questions arising wherein a still hunt is more effective for good than would be violent agitation. An example of this is found in the campaign for the abatement of freight rate discriminations, which have operated disadvantageously to Salt Lake City jobbers. For three years the club has at all times had ommittees at work endeavoring to solve this problem, over which even lo-cal railroad men have not had full control. And it is only within a few weeks that the club's efforts in this direction have been crowned with success. It is now assured of the adoption of a revised tariff schedule, which will inure greatly to the benefit of Utah business men and incidentally to the consumers in Salt Lake City's large trade terri-

The club has taken a great interest in the question of Government reclama-tion, realizing as it does that the exten-sion of the area of rich cultivable land adjacent to the city must add wonder-fully to its resources. Work along this line has included the education of land owners to an appreciation of the desir-

A Center of Interest.

When capitalists come to the city with the view of investing in any enter prise the first place visited by them, sually, is the Commercial club, as the place where reliable information be the most easily obtained. T the case when the promoter of the \$250,000 cold storage plant, just completed, first came to the city, as it was when Mr. Woodcock was looking up the chances for building a half million dollar hotel at the Hot Springs, and when B. Mahler came to inaugurate the building of a system of interurban rail-

club through the medium of correspondence Aside from the communica-tions addressed directly to the club, all letters of inquiry received by the postmaster, the Mayor or the Governor are turned over to the club for replies. Then every year a book is issued setting forth the advantages and resources of the State and city, with the progress being made in important industries, such as mining and agriculture, and there are circulated through various

A feature which is of great advantage to members of the club are reciprocal arrangements enjoyed with twenty-five other similar clubs in prominent cities of the country. A card of mem-bership in the Commercial club pre-sented at any other club with which these arrangements exist entitles the holder to every privilege of the club visited, with the single exception of the voting privilege.

A work in which the Commercial club

has been quite successful is that of or-ganizing special interests to their dis-tinct advantage. The Real Estate as-sociation and the Hay and Grain Dealers' exchange are direct results of the efforts in this line, while important aid in the organization of the Utah Credit Men's association was given by the club. Among the organizations which meet regularly in the club's apartments, In addition to those just named, are the Salt Lake County Medical society, the American Institute of Bank Clerks, the Druggists' association, and others.

The club is accumulating as rapidly as possible a very valuable library, which will be greatly extended with the enlargement of the club's quarters. It also gives great encouragement to local artists, some of the best productions in this line being found upon the club walls. It is intended to very soon collect a complete display of Utah minerstantly extending the scope of its work and its influence for the city's good.

ness, every profession and every indus-try in the State, and every interest is always given the same careful consid-eration, aid and encouragement. The club is always prepared to help any good cause or resist any evil influence.

Correspondent Is Perplexed

Question as to Legal Status of Polygamous Marriages Solemnized in Foreign Lands.

"Some rather perplexing questions have been propounded to me by a prominent and intelligent gentleman here," writes a Tribune correspondent from a provincial town. "I have made no effort to answer them. They are relative to the marriages solemnized by some of the leading authorities of the Mormon church as testified to before the Senate committee." the Senate committee."

The questions as repeated by the cor-espondent, follow: "Granting now that spostles of the

church have, under authority of the first presidency, solemnized plural mar-riages since the Woodruff manifesto riages since the wooding was issued, but that in each case the ceremony was performed outside the ceremony was performed outside the jurisdiction of the United States, as, for instance, in Canada, Mexico, or on the high seas, in what way is that a violation of pledges made to the Na-tion by the authorities of the church or how does that encroach on Ameri-

can law?
"Under what interpretation of right, or under what guise of justice could those authorities be held responsible to this Government, or be in danger of punishment for such marriages?

"What jurisdiction would any American court have in such cases over the contracting parties of either inquiry or prosecution? Or what right would any State court have over any such case should the parties see fit to reside in

this country?
"To be a little more specific, suppose that Mr. M. marries his first wife in one of the Utah temples for time and eternity. This we call a celestial mar-riage—and it is such as truly as where a man takes two or more wives. Later this Mr. M. marries a plural wife in Mexico. Still later he takes his first wife to reside in the home in Mexico, bringing the plural wife back with him to reside, say, in Salt Lake City. In what way, now, could he be punished for plural marriage?

"Regard this matter from another point of view, simply for clearness. The United States as a nation is not con-United States as a nation is not con-cerned about the existence of polygamy in Turkey, nor about the problem as to who may authorize or perform plural marriages in the Ottoman Empire. Should the president of the Mormon church either solemnize, or cause to be solemnized, a polygamous marriage in Turkey, he would violate no Ameri-can law, nor in any sense break faith with this Nation, nor be under obliga-tion to rise and tell the Senate Comowners to an appreciation of the desirability and necessity of conforming
with the requirements of the Government to secure irrigation aid, as well
as to direct the attention of the Government's agents to the great field here
for extension of Government work in
this direction. One of the accomplishments has been to secure the location
in Salt Lake of the Government's reclamation headquarters, which is in
charge of Engineer George L. Swendcharge of Engineer George L. Swendtion to rise and tell the Senate Com-mittee on Privileges and Elections either that he did, or why he did, solate, is absurd and without the possi-bility of remedy, and lugged in only to embarase the situation, and obscure the real issue.

"Could it be shown that plural marthorities of the church, it would be a different matter, and I should be tavor, not only of securing the punish ment of the parties, but of holding the authorities to strict account. But I object to the attacks being made on the authorities when they have violated no law and broken no pledges.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a won derful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer,

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegotable and fruit essences, pure asentic pepsin (Government test), golden seal and papsin (Government test), golden seal and disatase. The tablets are sold by drug-gists under the name of Stuart's Dyspep-sia Tablets. Many interesting experi-ments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 2000 grains

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and in-diame the intestines without having any

fame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or cur-ing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and as-sisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no or-gan is so much abused and overworked

as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for

most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepela Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepela, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloading after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of tonics. "pills" and estharties which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepela Tablets can be found at all drug stores and the regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit better than

and promote any question which af-fects the material welfare of Utah and Sait Lake City. Its membership in-cludes representatives of every busi-